

HISTORY OF
THE UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
1915 - 1969

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PREFACE

In the fall of 1968, the President of the University appointed a committee to plan for the University Centennial Celebration in 1970. As a part of that planning, each department was asked to prepare a history.

Thus an effort is made herein to present an account of the events which entered into the creation and development of what is known today as the University Health Service. The story is unfolded as systematically as is possible when one considers that many have said the Health Service "like Topsy" just grew. Every effort has been made to preserve accuracy, but errors may have crept in since the source material was not recorded with the thought that it might have historical importance. Every effort has been made to separate fact from fiction, even though some of the "asides" would add so much spice, and would provide interesting, if not authentic interpretations of the events.

The material herein recorded is gleaned from many sources, including personal communications, annual reports, minutes of many meetings, i.e., Board of Trustees, University Health Council, etcetera, memos for record, and reports of administrative research. In addition, there have been personal interviews and communications with people still living who have been or are at present contributors to the making of the recorded history.

In expressing appreciation, many people should be recognized. First, there is the present staff whose living contributions to this history vary from one to forty years. Deserving of special mention are Mrs. Marietta Peters, Mr. Leonard C. Barney, and Miss Margaret Cahill who so diligently sought out potentially pertinent information, and assisted in its evaluation for inclusion in the history.

Next are those who contributed through personal interviews and communication. Among these are Mrs. Lucille Hurlbert who was a member of the nursing staff from 1924 until her retirement in 1966. Much of this time she was the Chief Nurse. There was William Palchanis, M. D., Associate Director, who retired in 1964, and who for over twenty years was on the staff of the Health Service, preceded by many years of private practice in close proximity to the University. Thanks are due to Mrs. J. W. Wilce, widow of the famous coach and long time Director of the University Health Service; to Ruth H. St. John, M. D. whose first University appointment was in 1934 and whose father, Professor Lynn St. John of Physical Education, played an important part in the early history. Finally, special thanks are due to Professor James E. Pollard, University Historian and to Mr. William Joseph Vollmar, University Archivist.

The University Health Service as it is known in this year of 1969 has had various titles in the past such as Emergency Medical Service, Student Health Service, and Student Medical Service. Regardless of the name, this history describes a Service dedicated to the well-being of the student and which in recent years has adopted the motto from the health viewpoint "To Keep the Most Students, at the Most Books, the Greatest Period of Time".

In 1970, the centennial year of the University, a new facility will be dedicated. The Board of Trustees on April 10, 1969 approved the name of "John W. Wilce Student Health Center" for this new building. This history will be concluded with the fervent hope that the events recorded will have been a fitting prologue to a glorious future as it unfolds in its marvelous new home.

PART I

THE BEGINNING

Physical Education classes were added to the curriculum of the Ohio State University in 1898. These courses became so important and diversified by 1906 that it was suggested they be grouped in a Physical Education Department. The Board of Trustees gave their approval both to the creation of the new department and to the appointment of Doctor H. Shindle Wingert, a medical doctor, as Director in June, 1907.¹

Doctor Wingert was a firm believer in Preventive Medicine, and in 1908 in a letter to Doctor Thompson,^{2 3} President of the University, he described the series of practical talks on personal and public hygiene, on correct living and the demonstrations in first aid to the injured, which he had established. He used the slogans of "Health First" and "Prevention is greater than cure" in part of his official communications to the President. However, there was a need for medical assistance to the students. Thus, in the basement of the Armory, which housed Physical Education as well as military activities, an Emergency Medical Service was instituted in 1908. This Emergency Medical Service was destined to grow and mature so that in 1913⁴ when the department was reorganized into a Department of Competitive and Recreative Athletics, with Professor Lynn St. John as Director, this section remained with Doctor Wingert as its head. At this time John W. Wilce, who at a future date was to be a part of Student Health Service activities, was made an assistant to Professor St. John.

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In 1913, Doctor Wingert reported that 851 visits had been made by ailing students. The next year, 1,447 visits were reported. This increase was attributed to greater use of the service rather than more general illness.⁶ In 1915, the department was again reorganized and at

this time the Emergency Medical Service became of age. It became the "Student Health Service" a new department reporting directly to the President of the University. A new home was established in Hayes Hall, and by action of the Board of Trustees, dated June 15, 1915,⁷ a budget was created and Doctor Wingert was appointed as the first Director.

PART II

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

H. Shindle Wingert, M. D. brought to the newly created Health Service most of the principles of health service function to which he had so rigidly adhered in the early days of the Emergency Medical Service. During the entire period of his directorship, which was to officially end with his death on May 11, 1928, he stressed the fact that, "In formulating our working policies we tried to avoid anything that resembled state medicine, health insurance, or paternalism".⁸ The listed policies were five in number, as will be described later. They may be summarized, however, in the oft repeated statement, "Prevention is greater than cure". Doctor Wingert believed that health education for the prevention of sickness should constitute 75% of the Health Service effort and thus health care should replace medical care. The medical treatment of the student was a secondary consideration, wherein the very sick were hospitalized; the major illness or injuries, if ambulatory, were referred to private physicians, but the remaining offered the opportunity for individual health education at the time when they were "psychologically prepared" to accept it, and to profit from it.

The first report of the activities of the new Health Service⁹ covered the first quarter of operation which ended November 30, 1915. This report in its entirety is reproduced and added to the appendix. It was written on a letterhead which designated the department as Student Health Service, H. Shindle Wingert, M. D., Professor and Medical Adviser.

In capital letters in the upper-hand corner is, "HEALTH FIRST", and under the signature at the bottom of the sheet in capitalized letters is, "PREVENTION IS GREATER THAN CURE". Doctor Wingert signed this report

as medical adviser. In the content it is noted that Doctor Eugene McCampbell, who later was to become Dean of the Medical School, assisted in medical examinations.

In 1916 the department was listed as the Student Medical Service, H. Shindle Wingert, Director, and the descriptive statements so dear to Doctor Wingert are omitted. The names were used interchangeably until 1928, when Student Medical Service only was used.

In the accomplishment of this concept, Doctor Wingert developed numerous handouts on various common health matters. These were known as his "Health Cards" with short and "Pithy" messages. Many of these were copyrighted and apparently gained considerable recognition. ^{8 10} Samples are shown in appendix.

Operation under this concept was economical both in space and finances, which was also a source of pride to the Director. Apparently Doctor Wingert had no full time assistants until 1918 when a Mrs. Jones, R. N. was employed. One year later a clerk was employed. In 1924, an Assistant Director, Richard Kimpton, M. D. was added to the staff. This year is significant also in that the new registered nurse was a Miss Lucille Young who, under that name and the name of Mrs. Hurlbert, was to remain with the Health Service for the next 42 years. The operation during this period started with three rooms in Hayes Hall and was increased by one, with the addition of the second physician.

The total monetary cost of the service had increased from \$6,454 ¹⁰ in 1921 to \$10,231 in 1924. In a communication to President Thompson, the pride of Doctor Wingert in this accomplishment is apparent from the following:

"---During this time there has been a decrease in the incidence of preventable disease and a decided growth of interest in real up-to-

date health education.

"While we at Ohio State University have been spending hundreds of dollars in preventing disease, many of our large universities have been spending thousands in treating it. For example, the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, with their 'sick funds' and 'Student Health Fees', the cost of maintenance is from five to eight times as great as ours; while their good results, as shown by their report, is certainly no improvement over those shown by the Health Service at Ohio State University".

In the early twenties, possibly about 1922, an incident occurred concerning which documentation is not available but which was well remembered by both the University Historian, Professor Pollard,¹¹ and Mrs. Hurlbert,¹² who was a close friend of the Director and his family. An error was made in the filling of a prescription wherein strichnine was substituted for the prescribed drug with the subsequent death of a student. This brought much adverse criticism on the Student Medical Service and its Director, even though the investigation revealed the error was made in the dispensing pharmacy which was not connected with the Medical Service. In the opinion of Mrs. Hurlbert, this was to contribute greatly to a nervous breakdown sustained by Doctor Wingert in 1926.

In 1925 the organization and operation of the Student Medical Service came under investigation, along with other parts of the University, in a study relative to the "Four Quarter Plan". Apparently the impact of this struck Doctor Wingert when a news item appeared in the Ohio State Lantern on May 19, 1925 which is herein reproduced as quoted by Doctor Wingert in a communication to President Thompson:¹⁰ "May Collect Six Dollars Fee For Medical Service".

"The Columbus Academy of Medicine last night endorsed a plan to install a new system of health supervision and medical service for Ohio

State University whereby \$6.00 would be collected from each student to pay for all medical treatment. The amount of money obtained through such a fee would be about \$60,000.

"At the present time, a committee of the faculty of the College of Medicine is investigating the subject with the view of making a report to the President and the Board of Trustees," Dean E. F. McCampbell said to-day.

Doctor Shindle Wingert said he knew nothing of the project, but in formulating his working policy, he had tried to avoid anything that resembled state medicine, health insurance, or paternalism."

In this communication, Doctor Wingert eloquently reviewed his policies and argued for their continuation.

In 1926 Doctor Wingert sustained a "nervous breakdown" and while an annual report dated July 1, 1926 was submitted¹³ over his signature, already there was consideration as to his availability for the opening of the fall quarter. In August of 1926, in a letter to Doctor Richard Kimpton, Assistant to Doctor Wingert, President Rightmire stated that the Board of Trustees had placed Doctor Wingert on leave of absence for one year. Doctor Kimpton was asked to assume the responsibility of the Health Service with title of Acting Director. The assignment was accepted and a new assistant procured. Doctor Kimpton held the position until March 15, 1928 when Doctor Wingert was reinstated.

Some ten weeks later, on May 11, 1928, Doctor Wingert died and Doctor Kimpton again assumed direction of the Health Service for the remainder of the fiscal year. Neither he nor his assistant were reemployed.

THE KIMPTON PERIOD

Doctor Kimpton, as Acting Director, attempted to carry on the policies of operation as set forth by Doctor Wingert. However, numerous

agencies were investigating the Health Service, starting with that referred to in the Lantern article previously described. Perhaps most important of these was the Faculty Committee for the Freshman Problem, whose report was discussed and adopted at the meeting of the University Faculty¹⁵ with its report transmitted to President Rightmire as of May 2, 1927.

Apparently this study had been in the making for over a year,¹⁶ as Doctor Kimpton sent a detailed appraisal of an earlier report to the President on April 14, 1927. Sections of the report were strongly opposed. At the same time, a report developed by a committee of the Ohio College Health Association was submitted.¹⁷ Doctor Kimpton felt that the faculty report was strongly biased and prejudiced in favor of the Medical School and the Department of Physical Education.

In the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1927,¹⁸ Doctor Kimpton included his own plan of reorganization of the Health Service, with greatly expanded activities and responsibilities. In this recommendation, a method of financing was also introduced.

The problems of the Student Health Service apparently were a continuous source of anxiety to President Rightmire. In a memorandum of¹⁹ April 16, 1928 he discussed a conference with Doctor J. H. Nichols, a very fine physician employed by the Department of Physical Education when the Health Service was made a separate department. Doctor Nichols who was leaving Ohio State University to accept a position at Oberlin College talked freely about his observations. Some of his recommendations, such as control of entrance physical examinations in the Student Health Department, were to be adopted.

On May 2, 1928 a special meeting was called by the President to discuss the Freshman Problem Committee Report. Doctor Wingert, Dean

Upham, Doctor Nichols, and Professors St. John and Lydia Clark were included.

On May 18, 1928 President Rightmire and Doctor Upham, who had been Dean of the College of Medicine since July, 1927, had a long conference regarding the problem of the Student Health Service. Quoting from
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President Rightmire's memorandum of this meeting: "In the conference this morning, attention was given to the report coming out of the Committee on the Freshman Problem on April 28 on the Student Health Service and Student Health Education, which was adopted by the faculty but has never had the attention of the Board of Trustees because of the uncertain situation prevailing at the time in the Student Health Service, due to the mental disorder of Doctor Wingert, and a little later on, the unsettled conditions arising in the College of Medicine. At the present time, with the College of Medicine under the administration of Dean Upham, and the Student Health Service, which has just suffered a loss through the death of Doctor Wingert, and the termination of the services of Doctors Kimpton and Vannetter on June 30th, it seems entirely appropriate for reconsideration and reorganization of the whole Student Health Service. In fact, there is no Student Health Service which is to function after June 30th.

"In this conference, it appeared that the objections heard a year ago in reference to charges made against students by various members of the Hospital staff would not exist hereafter, that the whole matter being controlled from the office of the Dean of the College of Medicine. In short, the entire situation is such that a clear track is presented for a free and complete consideration of the whole question."

Subsequently, a committee consisting of Dean Upham as chairman, Doctor J. W. Wilce and Doctor Shirley Armstrong, was appointed to outline

the whole situation and present a plan of operation and cooperation. The initial report signed by Doctor Upham and Doctor Wilce was submitted July 2, 1928.²² The report was accepted with certain modifications after a short period of study. Particularly apropos, in light of future developments, were the comments made by Professor George W. Eckelberry, Assistant to the President, wherein he felt the scope was too limited and the cost of operation too high for the services proposed.²³ The administrative responsibility was given to the Dean of the College of Medicine, and his organizational staff, if accepted. This staff was to consist of J. S. Wilson, M. D., Director, four assistant physicians in the Health Service, plus a consulting physician in the Department of Physical Education, one registered nurse, one clerk receptionist, and a stenographer. The latter position was filled in February, 1929 by Margaret J. Cahill who has continued with the Health Service to the present time and is now Assistant to the Director. The new Student Medical Service, as it was officially known,²⁴ was described in a bulletin submitted by the President for printing in the first edition of the Ohio State Lantern in the fall quarter.

THE WILSON PERIOD

Doctor James Sprigg Wilson was a retired army medical officer and had been at Ohio State University as Assistant Professor of Public Health since 1923. He maintained a lectureship in this field during the period he was Director of the Student Medical Service.

During the Wilson period two activities were stressed enough to be given special place in the annual reports. First of these was a Sanitation and Laboratory service, and the second was the physical examination section for special examinations. Doctor Wilce who officially joined the staff in 1929 was in charge of this service. At the request of the President, Doctor Wilson made a study of student health services in

considerable depth and submitted this comparative study to President Rightmire in 1930.²⁵ Interestingly, Doctor Wilson used the Minnesota plan with modification as a suggested service for Ohio State University.

Doctor Wilson's latter assignment terminated in 1933²⁶ when his services to the University were terminated. The Assistant Director, Doctor Osborn, carried out the functions for the ensuing year.

On August 25, 1934²⁷ President Rightmire sent to each member of the Student Medical Service staff a letter which informed them of five actions of the Board of Trustees which would become effective September 1, 1934. These are summarized in substance as follows:

1. The name of the service was changed to the "University Health Service".
2. The physician members of the staff were to be given academic rank in the Department of Medicine in the College of Medicine.
3. The position of Director was filled by the election of Doctor John W. Wilce.
4. A University Health Council was created to be constituted of representatives of various interested departments of the University, and to act in an advisory capacity.
5. The administrative relations of the University Health Service were transferred from the Dean of the College of Medicine to the President's Division.

Not all of these actions were concurred in by all parties. President Rightmire had had committee studies and had discussed the recommendations with interested parties, and one of whom replied in writing. On August 21, 1934²⁸, Dean Upham of the College of Medicine in a letter to the President discussed freely the action and expressed doubt if the proposed candidate for Director of the reorganized Health

Service was the man for the position, stating his opinions as follows:

"These objections have been in no sense a reflection upon his character or personal rectitude, but along the line of administrative ability, co-operation with others, and lack of kindliness to suggestions." With this background, it is interesting to note that the same board action which appointed Doctor Wilce as Director, also authorized the creation of a University Health Council to act as an advisory council on policies.

THE WILCE PERIOD

Who was this new director who was to head the Health Service for twenty-four years? He was the same man who had gained fame as a successful coach of the Ohio State Football Team. Yet in a brief review of the Health Service submitted as a part of the annual report of 1936-37,²⁹ described himself as follows: "In 1934 Doctor J. W. Wilce was made Director of the University Health Service, after having served as chairman of the Coordinating Study Committee, following an experience of 20 years as Professor of Physical Education, 13 years as a physician, and 5 years as a local practicing physician and health examiner in the Student Medical Service." This man of great physique and dignity of bearing had gained national fame in athletic circles and was to gain national recognition in college health activities. Perhaps this is best described in the Memoriam³⁰ presented to the Ohio College Health Association in 1963 and which was made a part of its archives (reproduced in full in Appendix).

At the time of the appointment of Doctor Wilce as Director of the Student Medical Service, the name was changed to the University Health Service. About the same time the national student health organization changed its name to the American College Health Association. The trend of thought in regard to campus health activities was broadening. Student health, faculty health, and employee health were in the changing concept,

considered interrelated and also all a part of environmental health and hygiene. The committee which considered health activities, which had Doctor Wilce as chairman, sought ways of organizing the many campus health activities into a united effort. The Wilce era was filled with discussions, and frustrations in this endeavor. In fact, in 1952, in a study of a proposed new and expanded Health Service facility, Doctor Wilce listed some 28 different agencies involved in segments of Student Health problems. These agencies acted independently in what was termed "Split Development". Lack of space, lack of finances, lack of priority of development, lack of political expediency, and other factors were deterrents to the central Health Service development. Much of this was summarized by Doctor Wilce in "A Statement of University Health Service Policy" prepared by him for Vice President Stradley in 1955. In this report, Doctor Wilce explored various approaches to answering the many questions relative to what any institution should offer in a health program. The questions dealt with, how much, for whom, what quality, how to finance private and/or public health education, and effects on public relations. The one approach which was still firm after twenty years as Director, and which was the basis for the creation of the Emergency Medical Station in 1908, was expressed by Doctor Wilce as follows: "Our present approach is concerned with health services, primarily for the individual. The formal health education activities and ideals are secondary in this approach to the practical, individual health education incidental to high level health services, to the degree that the staff time permits."

This quote written by Doctor Wilce more than twenty years after he became Director is presented at this point in the history to describe his appraisal of what had been the actual practice in the Health Service. The major effort was to care for and solve student health problems, and

all other activities were in support of or secondary to this. The all out medical care of the student was developing in practice even though it was not given recognition in principle.

In the first annual report submitted by Doctor Wilce after his appointment as Director, stress was made for additional personnel and budget for the care of the sick. Only one public health program was discussed, and this was the Tuberculosis Control Program which could be improved without additional funds.

In the annual report of 1936-37, the enlarging activities directed toward the care of the student is reflected in the increased staffing. In this year also, first use was made of a visiting nurse to see these students confined to their rooms with conditions not considered of sufficient severity to be treated in the hospital. This program had first been considered two years previously, as a substitute for the lack of infirmary beds. The latter had been requested repeatedly in the past and were to be sought repeatedly in the future, without success. In this year, a specific request was made in this regard with the usual response. In this annual report was also a restatement of Health Service policy which was to recur periodically.

In 1939 reference is made to physical examinations for aviators under the Civil Aeronautics Plan. This was the first activity of many in the National Preparedness Campaign. In 1941, Doctor Wilce presented a paper to the Ohio Student Health Association on the subject of "Aviation Medicine, A Defense Challenge to American Universities and Colleges". This paper gained national recognition and resulted in the assignment of Doctor Wilce to state and national committees on Physical Fitness and related subjects.

In the first four years of the directorship of Doctor Wilce, Health Service visits increased from 22,000 to 42,000 and the budget from \$27,000 to \$45,000. In the second four years the visits remained about the same but the services offered expanded and the budget in 1941 reached \$67,000. At this time the staffing was more adequate. The only serious handicaps to the program were insufficient hospital beds and the lack of adequate Health Service facility, including infirmary beds.

From 1942 - 1944 the activities were dictated by the campus military demands. Budget and care for the non-military student was at the minimum. Care of the A.S.T.P. patients became paramount and this included the establishment of an infirmary in a wing of Baker Hall and the maintenance of twenty-four hour service. In 1944 the Faculty Post War Planning Committee became active and sanctioned a new Health Service Building in their reports. In January, 1944 Mr. Bland Stradley was made Vice President for Student Relations, and the University Health Service was made a part of his responsibilities. Mr. Stradley expressed the opinion at the June 30, 1944³⁵ meeting of the University Health Council that in planning for the future, the university must think big; that the enrollment might reach twenty or twenty-five thousand; that the new Health Service must be planned with this in consideration.

The next meeting of this council was held about one year later and at this time Doctor Doan, Dean of the Medical School, presented the plans for the expansion of the Medical Center, stating that a Student Health Service with 60 infirmary beds would then be located in the old hospital building. It was agreed that no action on student medical activities should be undertaken which would in any way jeopardize the basic medical construction program. Thus, the planning for a new Student Health

Service was adroitly stopped and, as far as the Health Center was considered, was forgotten.

However, the University Health Service was moved to new quarters in the East Wing of Baker Hall in 1945 which permitted more room for programs, although the number of offices remained the same. The infirmary beds, even though available in this area, since military use was becoming unnecessary, were never approved. A need for infirmary beds was expressed many times and agreed to by everyone, but their attainment was always blocked.

Doctor Wilce must be credited with an unusual amount of equanimity, optimism, and trust in the future for, regardless of the many delays, he was able to establish an X-ray Department in the Health Service. True the machine was a hospital discard, but it was serviceable, and was to provide an advance in the care of the student. It was used primarily for bone and chest work. Surveys such as the entrance chest x-ray were provided by the City Tuberculosis Society. The tuberculosis case finding program was placed in the hands of Doctor William Palchanis, a general practice physician with specialty training in tuberculosis and chest diseases, in 1946, and from that time was carried forward on a high level. Interestingly, Doctor Palchanis was to become Associate Director, Acting Director for a few months, and again Associate Director until his retirement. During the entire period he retained control of this program.

In 1947 the psychiatric consultative service instituted the Cornell Screening Index on a trial basis for new students, in an effort to better appraise the emotional and psychiatric problems. This or a suitable substitute has remained a useful tool for this purpose.

Preventive medical activities continued to expand with added types of interim physical examinations such as for student food handlers,

dietitians, etcetera. Inspections were made for safety factors, sanitation, etcetera, but these were not and have not been centralized on the campus.

Meetings of the University Health Council had varied considerably in the regularity of occurrence. However, at the April 10, 1950 meeting,³⁶ it was revealed that plans were being made for the University Health Service, although all interested parties had not been informed. The minutes of this meeting reveal in substance that the discussion was centered on plans to finance the operation of a new student out-patient clinic and infirmary. Some type of insurance program received most attention. Vice President Stradley then stated that he had no knowledge of any formal planning or immediate need for the financing, even though he was in charge of Student Relations. The minutes of the meeting are quoted as follows: "Doctor Doan then outlined the present proposal which is going from the Medical College to the Trustees for their next Monday meeting (later postponed), that of including in the east wing of the old hospital three floors for both infirmary and out-patient Health Service purpose. He made the point that Doctor Wilce still was in favor of a separate building for a Health Service and that he seemed to favor remaining in the present Baker Hall quarters if possible, until such arrangements could be made. This impression Doctor Wilce confirmed, but is, of course, happy in any degree of expansion or planned progress considered most appropriate by the administration." The next meeting of the University Health Council was not to occur for over four years.

During this four years, a new Health Service was established in the old Union Building. This was a well planned, out-patient clinic with a ten bed infirmary unit included, which was to be used as daytime infirmary, as finances were never made available for twenty-four hour operation. Also in this new facility was established an excellent Physical

Therapy Department which was called Hydrotherapy at that time. The Health Service was moved to this facility in 1954 and the May meeting of the University Health Council was held in this new clinic.

In 1955, with the assistance of Doctor Wilce and others of the University Health Service staff, the students insisted on and established the first Health Insurance Program. This program, which was destined to flourish from the beginning, was a tremendous asset in meeting the cost of hospitalization.

In 1957, an impending epidemic of Influenza demanded much coordinated planning. This involved the Health Council, the Hospital, and the Service Department. With all the plans for emergency care, an emergency infirmary, etcetera, the hospital authorities decided this was unnecessary so that sick students were again treated in their rooms with the aid of visiting nurses. Only a few were hospitalized.

Also in 1957, William Guthrie was made Acting Vice President for Student Relations due to the serious and terminal illness of Vice President Stradley. Later the title was changed to Executive Dean of Student Relations. In the fall of 1957, a committee was appointed to select a new Director of the University Health Service, since Doctor Wilce was to retire on June 30, 1958. This committee was also charged with reviewing and redefining the purpose and mission of the Health Service.

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The comprehensive report of this committee was submitted to the President on March 12, 1958. This report contained a thorough study of Health Service activities with a detailed recommendation for future expansion of activities. After review of the report, President Fawcett

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gave a very studied reply pointing out areas which could be implemented immediately and areas which would require further study and coordination if they were to be adopted. The President's philosophy as to the devel-

opment of the Health Service was probably well expressed in the following quotes from context"---In my judgement the development of the University Health Service will be evolutionary and not revolutionary.---" And in the closing paragraph of the reply he states; "Again may I compliment you and the members of the Committee on spelling out goals for the long, long, long future and urge you to proceed with some caution in the implementation of your recommendations."

Doctor J. W. Wilce retired for statutory age on June 30, 1958. During his tenure the University had had four presidents and the Medical School had had five deans or acting deans. In addition, one vice president and one executive dean were to be in the administrative channels part of the period. For the well being of the student the efforts of this man had been tremendous, the disappointments had been many, but the accomplishments were legendary. At the time of his retirement, he left a well planned facility. Professional programs included - tuberculosis case finding program, mental hygiene program, immunization program, insurance program, and a physical examination program, including review of entrance physical examinations performed by family physicians. The facility had not only consultation rooms, but also a surgical section with two operating rooms, a clinical laboratory, an x-ray laboratory, a drug room and physical therapy. The staff was excellent with a fine division of generalists and specialists. Eleven specialties or subspecialties were represented. Liaison with Men's and Women's Physical Education Departments was well established with the confidential health records remaining in the Health Service.

Perhaps most important, he left an Associate Director, Doctor William T. Palchanis, who was not only well acquainted with the university but was well versed and experienced in Health Service functions. This

proved invaluable when he served as interim Acting Director and later Associate Director until his retirement. Doctor Palchanis was strongly considered for the directorship and in all probability would have been appointed had his age permitted the desired tenure in office.

THE LAST TWELVE YEARS 1958-70

Paul S. Fancher, M. D., the newly appointed Director of the University Health Service, was recently retired Brigadier General of the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army. To the new office he brought a background of training and experience in Internal Medicine and Administrative Medicine. His Military specialty numbers indicated Specialist in Internal Medicine with an "A" prefix (Professorial level) and a second specialty number in Administrative Medicine, "Hospital Administrator". He was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine and was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians. He had held many and varied assignments in the Military, all of which is recorded in the Curriculum Vitae.³⁹ The concerns of some on the appointment of a military doctor may have been somewhat alleviated by his quiet manner and his initial willingness to watch and listen. He was heard to remark on several occasions that he felt the end of one career should mark the beginning of another, and that his primary interest was in "Quality" Medicine. While he was interested in Medical education at the graduate level, he had strong feelings that the public needed to learn much about good medical practice and that a college campus offered an ideal place, by word and by deed, to promote this learning.

Doctor Fancher assumed the office of Director on September 1, 1958. For the ensuing four months he made an intensive study of the Health Service facility and its functions. This study was broken by only three major actions. The ground work for the first had been completed by Doctor Palchanis as Acting Director, and that was the submission of specifica-

tions and proper requisition forms for a new 70 mm. survey photofluorographic x-ray unit. This was a necessity before the next summer orientation period, as the local City and County Tuberculosis Society could no longer loan the university one of its units. Installation of this unit required major revamping of the x-ray section.

The Radiation Control Office was contacted for advice and for the first time, as is so often the case when environmental health activities are scattered, they learned that there was a Student Health Service and that it had had one x-ray unit for over 14 years. A compact but efficient section was developed with maximum protection for the patients and the technicians.

With the shortening of the orientation periods and the rapid growth of the university, it was felt that time would no longer permit completion of the entrance physical examinations on the campus. Again the basic action had been taken by Doctor Palchanis, but it was believed that a new streamlined form was necessary if the family physicians were to furnish an acceptable report. This form was devised, placed into effect and arrangements made for a check on the success of the entire procedure during the following summer orientation period. The American College Health Association was interested in both the procedure and the follow-up studies, as a number of the larger universities were to make the change.

The apparent lack of facilities and program for the handicapped student was studied in this fall quarter in an effort to learn how much of a problem existed, and how future planning could attempt to solve it. The development of a liaison system with Women's Physical Education and, a short time later, with the Men's Physical Education were the first steps toward the solution of the problem. Doctor Ruth St. John assumed the responsibility for the female students and Doctor Walter Duffee, Men's

Physical Education Department and Team Physician, carried on this responsibility for the males until his retirement, when Daniel Whitacre, M. D. assumed this position, but as a staff member of the Health Service.

A careful study of all previous annual reports of the Health Service stimulated the thought that a report should be devised which over the years would permit comparative studies. This would allow evaluation studies of the activities of the service and the measurement of the successes and failures of its programs. Thus the previous recent reports were revised by the addition of four sections, namely: personnel, finances, major accomplishments, and programming for the ensuing year. A study of the last two sections revealed the basic ingredient that needed to be added was space and its utilization. Future activities and programs depended on these three basic requirements - space, personnel, and finances.

By 1958 the University no longer subsidized the cost of hospitalization and infirmary care. These costs were born by the individual with or without the aid of the student insurance or personal insurance programs. Thus in the absence of emergency situations, it was possible to estimate with some accuracy and establish an annual budget for the University Health Service. Doctor Fancher was accustomed to operating under a budget appropriation and knew the benefits accruing from careful financial programming. Finally a budget figure was given to cover the remainder of the fiscal year. Henceforth budgeting was not to be a problem, and each year the Health Service operated within the allotted budget.

With finances known, the problem of extended Health Service hours was attacked. On February 9, 1959 the Health Service hours were extended to 9 p.m., five days a week with a skeleton staff consisting of two doctors, a registered nurse, and a receptionist on duty after 5 p.m. This service has continued from that date for the three busy quarters.

The personnel was augmented by a registered X-ray Technician in 1959 and a registered Laboratory Technician in 1961. The physicians were senior residents in Medicine and Surgery and were selected by the respective department heads at the Medical Center. The registered nurse usually was a student working on a Bachelor's or Master's degree. The receptionist was a student.

At the end of the 1958-59 fiscal year the Health Service, in addition to the above, had completed a file room for safeguarding clinical records, had established a locked supply room, and in addition to the new x-ray had acquired an electrocardiograph, a new microscope and colorimeter. All of the above were accomplished without budget augmentation.

Programming for 1959-60 contained 12 entries, among which were three which were to be perennial, namely; acquiring of an administrative assistant, increase scope of research, special study activities in Health Service operation, planning for projected expansion for the Health Service facility, and mission.

During the orientation program in the summer of 1959, 429 students were given a repeat of their entrance physical examination by Health Service physicians. The purpose was to check the adequacy of the procedure wherein the entrance physical examinations were performed by the family physician. On the basis of this test, it was concluded that the procedure was acceptable.

In November of 1959, the emergency medical plans were to be tested when an explosive outbreak of an acute gastroenteritis occurred among the student nurses housed in Neil Hall. Since many of the nurses were scheduled for hospital duty the following morning, the residence hall was quarantined at 4:00 a.m. by the director, a quarantine which was not to be lifted for six days. A total of 213 of the 279 who lived there

became ill with what was considered to be a viral infection. All but ten were treated in the residence hall. Five were hospitalized for special study and because of dehydration. The cooperative efforts of the Dean of Student Relations, Dean of the Medical School, the Dean of Women, Director of the School of Nursing, the Chief of Infectious Disease section of the hospital, the Acting Chief of Preventive Medicine, who also represented the City Health Department, and the Director of the Health Service, were all that could be desired. The result was no spread to the hospital, and no generalized spread on the campus.

In early 1960 a Group Weight Reduction program was initiated under the guidance of Doctor Ruth St. John of the Health Service staff. This was destined to develop into an annual program, and to develop sufficient stature to merit acceptance for academic credit in the Department of Health Education. The Departments of Women's Physical Education, Men's Physical Education, Dietetics, Food Service, and Health Service cooperated in this effort.

The major item of equipment added in this year was a new fluoroscope which rounded out that needed in a newly developed heart station.

To the annual report of 1959-60 was added a section on special studies, projects, and episodes, plus a section on miscellaneous activities.

To the annual report of 1960-61 was added an important new section⁴¹ entitled "Five Year Comparative Study of Selected Categories." Information summarized in this comparative study facilitated evaluation of trends and led to the following observation: "The over-all trend indicates that the present facility is being taxed to capacity and is inadequate if the University Health Service is to keep pace with the growth of the University."

On July 1, 1961, John T. Bonner, Jr. became the Executive Dean of Student Relations, a position which he was to hold for the next seven years. From the Health Service viewpoint, a better successor to this office could not have been made. Not only did he carry on the many laudable policies of his predecessor, Dean Guthrie, but also he had a great appreciation for the efforts of the Health Service to meet the demands in a cramped facility. From the very beginning, he gave full support to the efforts directed toward a new and separate Health Service, and much of the credit for the new facility, which was under construction in 1968, 40 years after it was first recommended by Dean Upham and his committee, belongs to Dean Bonner.

The initial approval for preliminary studies for a new Health Service facility was given in 1961 and the first meeting with Campus Planning occurred in August, 1961. Thus started a series of studies, meetings, and consultations. Programming for 1961-62 called for many alterations of the existing facility in order to meet out-patient demands, most of which were accomplished. Programming for 1962-63 was limited to those activities which might be carried over to a new Health Service facility scheduled for completion in 1965.

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In 1962 Marian Solleder completed her dissertation for her Ph.D in Health Education after spending a year as Research Assistant in the Health Service. The subject of her research was, "Factors Influencing the Use of the University Health Service by Students at the Ohio State University". Doctor Solleder presented her findings at the Ohio College Health Association Meeting and at the School Health Section of the American Public Health Association. The Director presented an abstract of the dissertation at the Meeting of the American College Health Association. This study, and its presentation to an interested public, stimulated an interest in research in Health Service Policies and Procedures.

The three year effort in securing an Assistant Administrator came to a timely end in August, 1962 when Leonard C. Barney, M.H.A. was added to the staff. Mr. Barney brought to the Health Service not only the formal training in hospital administration but also some 20 years experience in military medical matters, much of which had to do with hospitals and their operations. Mr. Barney's first assignment was the completion of the initial Program of Requirements⁴⁴ for a new Health Service facility which was submitted September 28, 1962.

After more than two years of meetings, discussions, activity and inactivity the final Program of Requirements⁴⁵ was submitted April 23, 1965. History was to repeat itself for, in an agreement with the Dean of the Medical School and University authorities, infirmary beds were deleted with the promise that the Health Service would have a separate section in a newly proposed hospital building. Dean Meiling and his staff had always made an attempt to provide beds for hospital type student patients. The program did allow for construction to permit vertical expansion to house an infirmary at some future date. The target date for completion in 1965 was forgotten and several years later a new target date of Fall, 1969 was set.

In the meantime the Health Service made every effort to function in an efficient manner. Every activity was studied with the result that one-half of the space allotted to the ten bed infirmary was cannibilized. An additional undeveloped basement room was obtained. The result was to develop a separate Mental Hygiene Section with four offices and a waiting room; to develop a separate Physical Standards area, enlarge the laboratory section, and at the same time create another physician's office and an x-ray reading room; enlarge the pharmacy and the patient reception area; create two new offices for the Chief Nurse and the Insurance Assistant;

create an expanded area for the staff luncheon room and for special laundry; two offices in the medical section were divided to provide two additional offices. While Mr. Barney "carried the ball" in these changes, he had the assistance and advice of a dedicated staff. All of these changes were to better handle the clinical load and to preserve the standards of "Quality Medicine". In addition, a billfold insert to become known as "Mr. Barney's Fabulous little green card" had to be substituted for the contemplated descriptive brochure for fear of overextending the service. (See Appendix A-4).

No new programs were created but several of the old were expanded. Meantime new equipment acquisition and repairment or replacement of the old were always on the basis of immediate need, and of a type to be transferred to the new facility. About the time of the submission of the final Program of Requirements, it was learned that monies collected by the Health Service and monies saved from budget were not lost in the general fund but were credited to the Health Service rotary fund. This was to prove invaluable in helping to augment the building fund and at the same time have additional funds for equipment. Between the target date of 1965 and the last date of 1969 the estimated cost of the project, including equipment, had nearly doubled.

As we look back on these last ten years of planning and waiting, we find a number of changes in personnel which include a number who gave of themselves wholeheartedly to the Health Service and its future. Doctor Palchanis, the Associate Director and Mrs. Hurlbert, the Chief Nurse, retired for statutory age. The former position vacancy has not been filled, but the assistant Chief Nurse, Mrs. Grace Walters, became the Chief Nurse. Doctor Alpers, the senior psychiatrist, died suddenly in 1966 after serving

as a part time consultant since 1939. In July, 1968, the university administration was reorganized. The office of Executive Dean of Student Relations was abolished and Dean Bonner was made a Vice President with new responsibilities. The Health Service was transferred to the newly created division of Student Affairs under the administrative guidance of Vice President John T. Mount. The Health Service was notified by the Dean of the Medical School that it was no longer considered a clinical section of the University Medical Center, since it had no medical student teaching activities.

Mr. Mount brought to the office years of administrative experience in the University. His strong feelings for the student, and goals for excellence in performance, fitted perfectly in what the Health Service was trying to approach.

PART 3

THE EVOLUTION OF POLICY AND CONCEPTS OF MISSION

THE WINGERT ERA

Throughout this period which began with the establishment of the Student Health Service in 1915 and ended with the death of Doctor Wingert in 1928, the initial rigid policies were to remain in effect. Anything that resembled state medicine, health insurance, or paternalism was to be avoided. The statement of policies was repeated in many communications and consisted of five parts:

- "(1) To devote the major part of our time to the preservation of health and the prevention of sickness;
- (2) to endeavor at all times to foster and maintain the cooperation of the various colleges and departments in the University, and other agencies on and off campus, which are operating for the health betterment of the University and community;
- (3) to recognize the right of students to select their own physicians;
- (4) to make the individual student the center of intensive study, rather than the student body as a whole; and
- (5) to develop a type of service which would leave a lasting good impression upon the student, so that he might continue to apply the principles of Health First to his life in after college years".

The Health Service gave only emergency treatment and that only during classroom hours. Students, absent because of illness, returned to classes through the Student Health Service so that excuses might be given and the nature of the illness ascertained, and directions given to

prevent recurrence. Sick students were referred to their personal or to neighborhood physicians.

By 1926 there were rumblings of discontent with the scope of the Health Service activities. Ohio State was not in step with the times was the thought of many. Any change would infringe on the rights of those in medical practice outside of the campus was the thought of others. Members of the staff of the University Hospital were divided in opinion. However, it was inevitable that part of the cost of medical care of the student would have to be borne by the student. Thus when Dean Upham of the Medical School accepted responsibility for the Health Service and assured President Rightmire that he could control any dissention on the part of the staff, a fee of one dollar per student per quarter was set. The University continued to pay for hospital care at a reduced rate.

In a letter to one of the interested physicians, President Rightmire restated the policies as follows: ⁴⁶ "The two ideas relating to Student Health or Medical Service are quite in conflict and the conflict seems to arise wherever Student Medical Service is instituted. One idea is that the University should treat completely all cases of student illness and should assess a fee which would enable the University to extend this complete service. The other is that the University owes much to the physicians who are in practice and should, therefore, undertake only a preliminary treatment and treatment in cases which call for first aid in the way of dispensary service. We are proceeding, and have been, along the latter line although it seems inevitable that some enlargement will come in the service".

The above letter was dated July 30, 1928 after President Rightmire had had the opportunity to study the recommendations of a

committee which were submitted on July 2, 1928. He also had time to study

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the critique of this report submitted by his assistant, George W.

Eckelberry, who claimed the committee report was merely a restatement of

the policies already in existence, except for the fee charges. Mr.

Eckelberry favored complete medical care to include necessary surgery.

He favored dental consultant service and establishment of a pharmacy. He

was of the opinion that the responsibility should not be under the Medical

School, as its primary interest is in teaching. He suggested the estab-

lishment of an "Advisory Council" since so many different interests were

involved. He suggested that physical examinations and the reports should

be a Health Service responsibility. Finally he commented on the financing.

He noted that much of his critique was based on the services already in

effect at the University of Minnesota. Time was to prove that Mr.

Eckelberry's recommendation of 1928 were in reality prophecies of the

future.

In 1934 the administrative responsibility for the Health Service was transferred back to the President, and the University Health Council was created to serve in an advisory capacity on problems affecting the health program of the University. This council was appointed by the President of the University. The original council was selected from various departments and groups in the University, primarily interested in health problems. The original council consisted of Dean J. H. J. Upham, chairman who represented the Medical School and organized medicine; Doctor M. C. Graham, D. D. S., a past president and member of the City Board of Health; Doctor L. W. St. John, Ph. D., representing Physical and Health Education; Doctor R. G. Patterson, Ph. D., Executive Secretary of the Ohio and Public Health Association, representing the public health and soci-

ologic viewpoint; Doctor Henry H. Goddard, Ph. D. represented the psychological clinic; Dean Esther Allen Daw, Dean of Women; Professor John Younger, Ph. D. representing sanitary engineering and university safety activities; Col. G. L. Townsend representing Military Science and M.C.T.C. and Doctor John W. Wilce, M. D., Director of the Health Service, who served as secretary.

The first meeting was held on December 11, 1934 and the last meeting was in November, 1960. Meetings averaged four per year 1935 through 1943 and in the year 1948. One meeting was held in the years 1944, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1950, and 1954. Two meetings were held in October of 1957. No meetings were held in the interim years. The total number of meetings was 54. The last council was appointed on September 18, 1963. This Council was of great assistance to the administration as long as it remained in an advisory capacity, the purpose for which it was appointed. Its very makeup, with members of great divergence of opinions, precluded its success as an operative rather than an advisory agency.

Policy was restated on many occasions usually rehashing statements of the past. The need, however, continued to be for more personnel for clinical medicine. Several new programs were inaugurated such as a sanitary inspection, special type physical examinations, and others, but these had to be curtailed or abandoned in the effort to care for the ill student. Regardless of the policy as stated, the clinical service as predicted by President Rightmire was ever expanding.

In March of 1955, Doctor Wilce prepared for Vice President
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Stradley a special study on "University Health Service Policy". In this study he reviewed the scope of Health Service activities under various philosophies such as: The Welfare State Theory, The Individualist Theory,

The Medical College Concept, The Physical Education and Health Education Concept, The Public Health Concept, The National Physical Fitness Concept, The Occupational Medicine Concept, The Politico-Expediency Concept, and then a last miscellaneous group. Doctor Wilce pointed out the variance of thinking and approach of the Private Institutions as contrasted with State Universities. He stated that the decision was not in his province to make but if it were, "My reaction would be that a combination of the Public Health, Occupational, Individual and Medical College Concepts is appropriate, with the Occupational Medicine Concept structure as the primary philosophy and plan".

Perhaps at this time in history it should be pointed out that two types of medical financing were in effect which in future years were to cause so much public debate, particularly in medical circles. The first of these was the establishment of a medical fee as a part of student fees. This could be interpreted as a type of Prepaid Medical Care. The second was the establishment of the Student Group Insurance Plan which introduced the third party to Student Medicine.

The committee appointed to recommend a successor to Doctor Wilce was also charged with preparing a plan for Health Service Operation. The plan submitted in 1958 was largely the work of Doctor William Ashe, the Chief of the Preventive Medicine Department of the Medical School, a recognized authority in Occupational Medicine. The plan was all inclusive. In the letter of transmittal, ³⁷ Doctor Ashe stated"---, I have attempted to formulate the guiding principles, the administrative structure, basic policies and the cost for the development of an Ideal University Wide Health Service. In it, I have tried to incorporate the best of the accumulated experience of College, Industrial and Union Health Services in this country, England

(prior to nationalization of Medical Services), Germany and Switzerland. The health service described herein would not conflict with the American Medical Association's attitude toward the rights of private practice and it would provide quite well for the legitimate requests of American People for health supervision in their place of work at the present stage of our social revolution. If developed as outlined it would not only serve as a model for other universities, but would also thoroughly acquaint the University Family with the best practices in this field, and what they might have the right reasonably to expect outside the university". President Fawcett in his reply to the committee expressed the opinion that the public within and without the University was not yet ready to receive this concept and advised caution in implementation. In 1960, after more than a year of reviewing the past and observing the present, the Director, Doctor Fancher, attempted to prepare an organizational chart⁴⁸ of Health Service functions as then existing. At the same time a projected organizational chart⁴⁹ and a statement of functions⁵⁰ were prepared in an attempt to spell out foreseeable goals for a complete University Health Service. These charts have been updated from time to time but actually required very little change. The new Health Service facility was planned with space allotment for accomplishment of these projected goals (Copies of these charts are in the appendix).

The latest statement of mission was presented in September, 1968 in abbreviated form⁵¹ as follows: "Mission---To protect and improve the health of students by---(a) follow-up studies of entrance physical examinations (b) providing medical, surgical and psychiatric care on an out-patient basis (c) emphasis on individual and group preventive medicine (d) the conduct of or participation in special studies,

investigations and efforts focused upon mental and physical health and (e) participate in the design, promotion and evaluation of the student insurance program." This statement was in general terms and lists what, but not how it was to be carried out. It implies health education, liaison with physicians and health agencies, and liaison with University departments when health matters are involved. The mission was directed to the well-being of the students but allowed for reinterpretation whenever it was determined that what is best for the University family as a whole is also best for the student. Changes in social thinking today suggest that this concept of the mission is not too far distant. The new health facility was conceived with this possibility in mind so that space would be available.

The program of requirements for this facility suggests that history itself has influenced the conception of the mission. The Wilce concept of 1955 and the Ashe Concept of 1958 support this observation. What has actually happened is that the clinical medicine aspects of the University Health Service activities have far outdistanced the other and equally important activities, such as preventive medicine, environmental health and in-patient care for low intensity cases. The First Aid concept has given way to the Large Clinic Concept which is becoming more and more popular in civilian medicine. Thus the generalist and the specialist are blended, and are furnished the facilities and the tools for the diagnostic studies and treatment to meet the demands of what is a speciality in itself, namely, "Student Medicine."

PART IV

PEOPLE, PLACES AND THINGS

PEOPLE

On the ensuing pages are pictured the individuals who have had the main administrative responsibilities for the Health Service from its beginning. Missing are the pictures of Richard Kimpton, M. D., acting director during the illness of Doctor Wingert, and of James S. Wilson, M. D., the director from 1928 - 1933. It is to be noted that Mrs. Hurlbert served as the senior nurse under all the directors and acting directors. Also to be noted is the continuous service of Miss Cahill who joined the Health Service in 1929 after graduating from business college with training in stenography, bookkeeping and office management.

Since 1934 the annual reports of the Health Service contain repeated reference to the dedication of a highly qualified staff. Over the years many outstanding physicians have served on the contract staff or the attending staff for varying periods of time. All have had appointments in the leading hospitals of the city and many have or have had academic appointments in the College of Medicine. Many highly qualified nurses and technologists have served on the staff. However the continuity of successful operation is maintained by those staff members qualified under the three L's of Learning, Loyalty and Longevity. Personnel who qualify on the basis of these criteria are given special mention.

PHYSICIANS

Shirley Armstrong, M. D., first joined the staff of the Student Medical Service in 1928 and retired in 1958 after 30 years devoted to Student Health.

As the demands for specialty training increased in what was to develop into the big clinic concept, history records that Dan G. Sanor, M. D. served as part time consultant in Otolaryngology from 1939 to 1962. J. J. Alpers, M. D. joined the staff as consultant in Psychiatry in 1939 and remained as senior consultant in this specialty until his death in 1966. Doctor H. P. Worstell was consultant in Orthopedic Surgery from 1937 to 1941, and from 1945 to 1958. Doctor T. R. Williams was consultant in Ophthalmology from 1937 to 1949. Doctor Frank F. Tallman was consultant in Neuro Psychiatry from 1947 to 1958. Doctor T. Allenbach was consultant in Psychiatry from 1946 to 1956.

Members of the current attending staff with more than 20 years affiliation are: H. Campbell Haynie, M. D., and Emerson Hatcher, M. D., consultant in Internal Medicine, James McCreary, M. D., consultant in Dermatology, and Doctor Frances Harding, consultant in Medical Gynecology and premarital counseling. Those with affiliation for 15 - 20 years include the following consultants: Charles J. McKittrick, M. D., Internal Medicine; Robert F. Rauch, M. D., Maurice Zox, M. D., Patrick Crawford, M. D., and James Kauffman, M. D., General Surgery; and in addition, Henry Samuels, Ph.D., has served as consultant in Clinical Psychology. Those with affiliation for 10 - 15 years include Douglas Smith, M. D., consultant in Allergy. Included in this group is Ruth St. John, M. D., in charge of Physical Standards and liaison with Women's Physical Education Department, who had longer association with the University but not with the Health Service. Daniel J. Whitacre, M. D., retired June 30, 1969 after serving 10 years on the Health Service staff with part time responsibilities as liaison with Men's Physical Education Department.

NURSING STAFF

The first nurse was added to the staff in 1918 and the number did not increase until 1929 when a second nurse was added. Gradually this service expanded until the present time when the equivalent of 13 full time nurses constitute the staff. Throughout the years versatility has been an essential characteristic of the career Health Service nurse. Hazel Kashner, R.N. retired November, 1968 after serving 11 years on the Health Service staff. Five of the present staff have been at the Health Service for more than ten years. Marietta Peters, R.N. has served as medical technologist because of her training and experience in this field as well as in nursing. At times she has also functioned as x-ray technician, another field in which she has had some experience. Elizabeth Orders, R.N. has served as the insurance consultant since the inception of the Student Health Insurance Program. Dolores Lucas, R.N., who first joined the staff in 1929, leaving in 1935 and rejoining in 1951 has by necessity developed into a medical records librarian. Bertha Nye, R.N. has also served as clinical nurse, receptionist and medical records librarian. The fifth, Elsie Rees, R.N., has remained in clinical nursing; assists in the orientation of new clinical nurses and by necessity has become an authority on immunization requirements for foreign travel.

TECHNOLOGIST

For over 20 years Mary Archer has served as the senior x-ray technologist. Earlier in her Health Service career her services were also used as a laboratory technician, a field in which she also had some training. Many registered x-ray technologists have been assistants in the department while completing their education or assisting a member of their families to obtain a degree.



H. SHINDLE WINGERT, M. D.
DIRECTOR
1915 - 1927



M.F. OSBORN, M. D.
ACTING DIRECTOR
1934



J.W. WILCE, M. D.
DIRECTOR 1934 - 1958



WILLIAM PALCHANIS, M. D.
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
1942 - 1964



PAUL S. FANCHER, M. D.
DIRECTOR
1958 -



LEONARD C. BARNEY, M.H.A.
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
FOR ADMINISTRATION
1962 -



MRS. LUCILLE HURLBERT
CHIEF NURSE
1924 - 1966



MRS. GRACE WALTERS
CHIEF NURSE
1966 -



MISS MARGARET CAHILL
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
1929 -

PLACES

On the ensuing pages are pictured the buildings which have housed the Health Service, ending with the "Home of Tomorrow", when for the first time the University Health Service will have a separate facility.

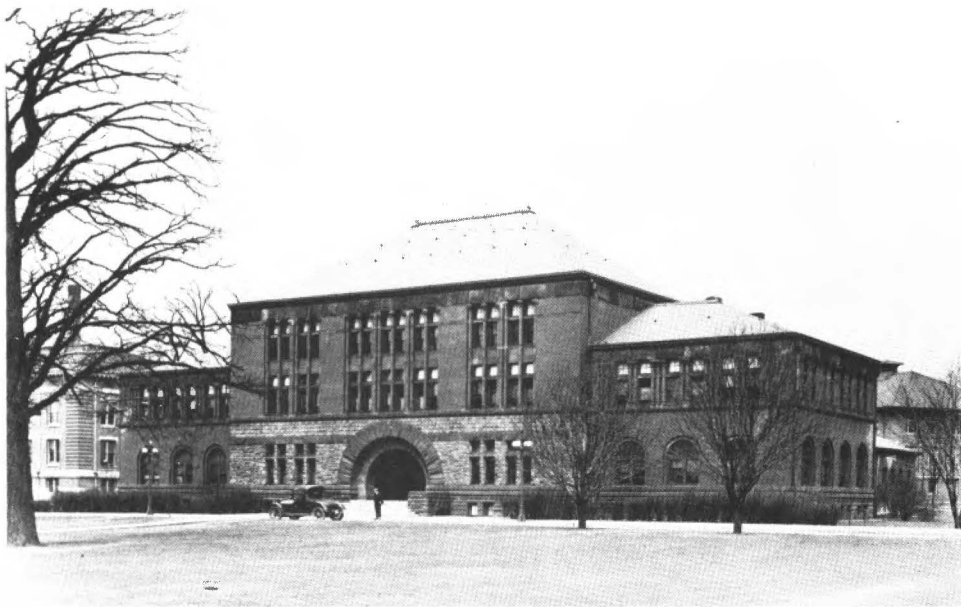
From the beginning of a one room aid station in the old armory to a new 4 story building with capability for vertical expansion will have taken 55 years to accomplish. Subsequent to 1928, repeated studies recorded the necessity for such a facility but priorities for accomplishment were not established until 1962. Thereafter, the 1965 target date for completion was changed to 1969.

When the Student Health Service was dignified by recognition as a separate entity; a new home consisting of three rooms was provided in a classroom building, Hayes Hall. The centralness of location with easy access to physical education department was the main attribute. A fourth room was added when in 1924 the first assistant physician was employed. Expansion continued so that 13 rooms were utilized at the time of the move to Baker Hall in 1946.

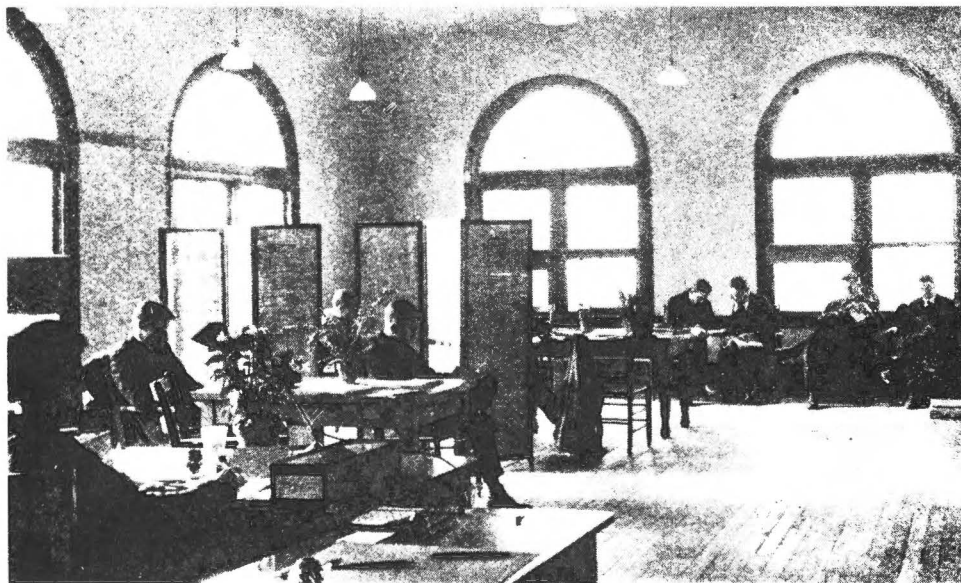
The size and arrangement of the 14 rooms available in Baker Hall, which was primarily a residence hall, permitted expansion in functions. As recommended in the committee study of 1928 and repeatedly suggested thereafter, it was hoped infirmary beds for 24 hour care would be made available, but then as now, administrative approval was denied. In 1946 the Chief of the Medical Service at the hospital, speaking for both himself and the chief of the department of surgery, beseeched the dean of the school to use his influence in seeking approval for infirmary beds on the basis that minimal care cases were detracting from the teaching resources. Promises were received, but action did not follow.

In 1954 the University Health Service moved into its present location when it occupied the newly established out patient clinic in a portion of the Student Services Building, formerly the Ohio Union. Within 6 years it was realized that this well planned facility was inadequate for the ever increasing clinical workload. Nearly eight years were to pass before the informal groundbreaking ceremony was held on April 13, 1968.

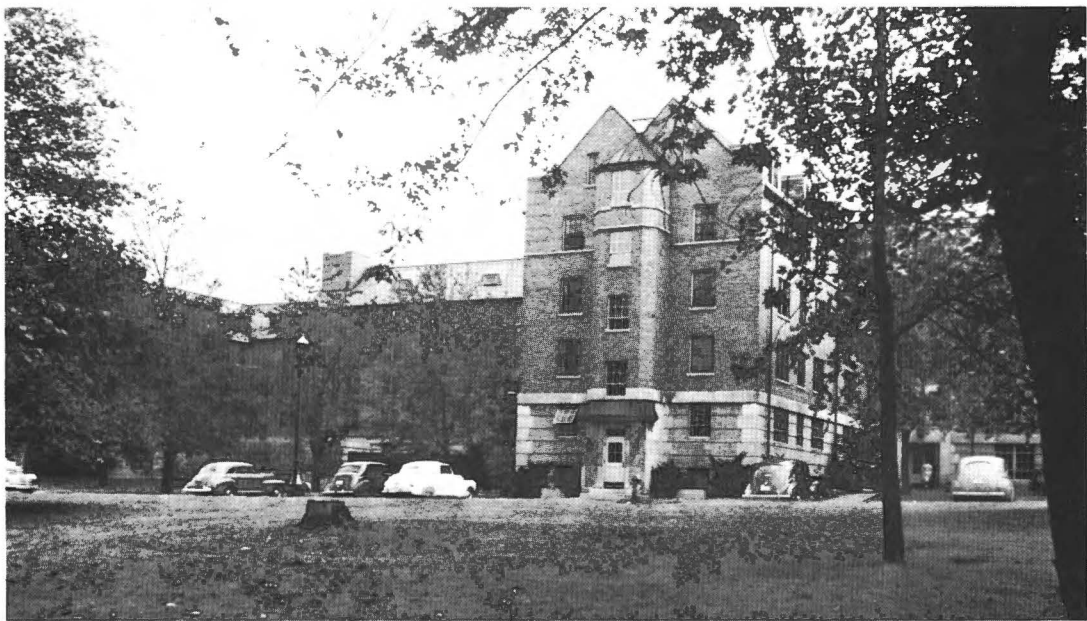
The period from 1961 to 1968 was replete with planning projects, conferences, avoidable and unavoidable delays, compromises, decisions, frustrations and finally action. It is not within the scope of this volume to give a detailed history of all that is involved in the creation of such a facility. This should be recorded in subsequent works. If the campus development unfolds in the manner projected by Campus Planning in the early and mid sixties, then the assigned site will have ever increasing desirability, especially in regard to motor accessibility and parking facilities. The building design, which was basically dictated by the restrictions of the site, has been conceived to permit maximum function with the greatest degree of flexibility. It provides the capability of function expansion within its present walls, and includes the structural and service requirements for future vertical additions.



HAYES HALL 1915 - 1947



HEALTH SERVICE WAITING ROOM
HAYES HALL



BAKER HALL 1947 - 1954



HEALTH SERVICE RECEPTION AREA
BAKER HALL



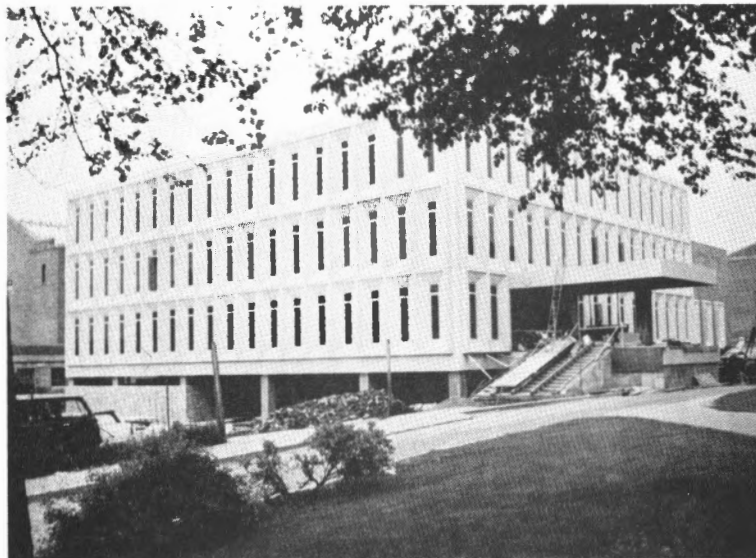
STUDENT SERVICES BUILDING
HEALTH SERVICE OCCUPIED
1954 - 1969



STUDENT SERVICES BUILDING
ENTRANCE LOBBY



INFORMAL GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY MAY 1968
 DR. JOHN T. BONNER, JR.
 EXECUTIVE DEAN FOR STUDENT RELATIONS
 AND
 DR. PAUL S. FANCHER, DIRECTOR
 UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE



NEW BUILDING AS IT APPEARED
 IN MAY 1969

THINGS

This section of Part IV of the history is presented in two divisions, first the accomplishments of the individual, and second the accomplishments of the entire clinic.

It is not intended that all of the activities of each individual staff member be recorded; to include speeches, panel participation and the like. Only those actions or publications which have had the greatest acceptance or have contributed most to the enhancement of the good name of the University are included and then only if they represent Health Service activities.

Doctor S. Shindle Wingert gained considerable recognition;

1. For his article "The Ohio State University Health Service", published in 1922 in which he described the preventive medicine activities at the University and extolled the virtues of his copyrighted health cards.

- 53 2. Co-founder of the Ohio College Health Association in 1925.

Doctor Wilce brought to the Health Service state and national fame as a health educator and a successful varsity football coach. He was in great demand as a public speaker, especially in the field of athletic medicine. Two of his many publications while associated with the University Health Service received national acclaim, namely;

1. "Aviation Medicine - A Defense Challenge to American Universities and Colleges"; (See Page 13).

2. "Cardiac Effects or Athletic Work Stress" was presented as a display at the 1958 Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association and summarized 25 years of observations and studies on the Athletic Heart.

Doctor Wilce served as vice president of the Ohio College Health Association in 1940 and President in 1944, 1945, and 1946. He was vice president of the American College Health Association.

Doctor Ted Allenbach served as vice president of the Ohio College Health Association in 1950 and as president in 1951 and 1952.

Doctor William T. Palchanis served as secretary treasurer of the Ohio College Health Association in 1950 - 1951 and 1952 and as vice president in 1953 and 1954. Doctor Palchanis had special training in the field of tuberculosis and its control, thus he served on local, state, and American College Health Association committees in this field. Possibly the most important of his publications was "Prevalence of Previously Unknown Tuberculosis in Persons not Participating in Mass Roentgenologic Surveys" published in the American Review of Tuberculosis, April, 1952.

Doctor W. C. Stahl studied several cases of Hemoglobinuria resulting from fraternity hazing when physically unconditioned students were forced to perform excessive physical feats, such as push-ups until exhaustion. This study, published under the title of "March Hemoglobinuria" in the Journal of the American Medical Association, July, 1957, was the basis for restrictions in dangerous initiation procedures.

Marian Solleder, Ph.D, Research Assistant, completed her dissertation on, "Factors Influencing the Use of the University Health Service by Students at Ohio State University". (See page 24.)

Frances Harding, M. D. enjoys a local, state and national reputation in the area of Planned Parenthood. In addition, she is in great demand in college circles as a speaker on sex education and related problems. Perhaps the paper "College Unmarried Population Explosion" published in the Journal of School Health in 1965 has received the greatest acclaim.

Roger Osborn, M.S.W., Psychiatric Social Worker in the Mental Hygiene Section of the Health Service from July 1, 1966 to March 14, 1969, made several contributions to the literature on subjects of great importance to the Student Health. These also constituted the foundation for his Ph.D. dissertation. "Mental Hygiene Screening at Ohio State University" was published in the Journal of School Health in June 1967. "Pre-Crisis Intervention" was published in the Journal of School Health in November 1968. These two articles describe the methods and evaluates their use in screening of entering students for potential emotional problems. In addition, Mr. Osborn devised the Ohio State Screening Index (O.S.S.I.).

Among the nurses, Mrs. Elizabeth Orders has served one term and is chairman elect for the Nursing Section of the Ohio College Health Association. Mrs. Grace Walters, the chief nurse, is the secretary treasurer of the Ohio College Health Association.

Doctor Fancher served as president of the Ohio College Health Association in 1961. In 1965 - 1966, Doctor Fancher promoted the establishment of the Association of Western Conference Health Service Directors and Administrators. University of Chicago was invited to join this group, which was formally organized at the annual meeting of the American College Health Association in 1966 and held its first meeting at Purdue University in June 1966. Doctor Fancher was privileged to participate in, or be the guiding hand behind innumerable research projects incidental to Health Service administration, functions, building requirements and operation in planning for a new facility.

Leonard C. Barney, M.H.A., the Assistant Director for Administration has served on the American College Health Association Committee on Health Service construction. Mr. Barney was admirably fitted for this committee

assignment in as much as he has "carried the ball" in most of the activities essential to the planning for and development of the new Health Service facility at Ohio State University. The preliminary and final Program of Requirements, for which he was responsible, were two books in themselves which could not have been completed without the background of careful study and research in the areas of space requirements, functional relationships, equipment requirements, personnel requirements, usage demands, and cost. All of these studies have required repeated updating with the passage of time, since the original planning figure of student population was increased from 40,000 to 50,000, and since there has been continuous erosion in the value of the dollar.

CLINIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Any institution or any service is only as productive as its individual components contribute to the accomplishment of its mission in any given period. The attempt to record and analyze these accomplishments is reflected each year in the annual report. This is a record of team play wherein the contributions of the individual are melded into the production of the whole. This writing would be remiss without pointing out that in recent years momentum in requisition of a highly selected staff and of the modern tools with which to work has kept pace with many of the demands of an ever increasing campus population.

Conclusions are suspect as to validity when comparing the fall quarter of the first year of functioning with the latest fall quarter (1968) since the concept of mission changed so greatly. However, it is interesting to note that in round numbers, Health Service visits increased 10 fold, student population or the campus increased 7 times, physician staff increased 10 plus times and cost of operation increased over 100 times.

More accurate comparisons are recorded in the three "Five Year Studies of Selected Categories", from annual reports included in Appendix C. Saturation due to lack of space was noted in many areas in 1960-61, but actually the peak as measured by total dispensary visits occurred in 1965-66 and leveled thereafter. In certain areas such as laboratory, remodelling, new equipment, and medical staffing delayed the peak until 1967-68. What occurred in this area should foretell the potentials of a new facility. On the eve of occupancy, the Health Service is justly proud of its present staff*and services, and of the addition of two new services, Pharmacy and Dental for which the department heads have already been selected.

*See Appendix D

EPILOGUE

The period covered by this history will end with the closing of the doors of the old and the unlocking of the new. We hope that the University Centennial year of 1970 will find the University Health Service firmly ensconced in the new John W. Wilce Student Health Center. We leave the old with the warm feeling that it served well, that it was manned by many dedicated people, and that therein was practiced "Quality Medicine". It was a "Clinic with a Heart". To the new, with its increased space, its increased facilities for scientific achievements, in both clinical and preventive medicine, we must transfer the dedication and the heart, if we are to achieve our goals, and if we are to practice "Quality Medicine" in order to "protect, maintain and improve the health of the student".

APPENDIX A

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

W. O. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE
H. SPENCER WINGERT, M.D.
PROFESSOR AND MEDICAL ADVISER

RECEIVED

DEC 6 1915

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE COLUMBUS.

HEALTH FIRST

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

Medical advice and treatment furnished free to students while on the campus during class hours. The advice is of a hygienic and preventive nature. The treatment is of the emergency and protective type.

Report for the first quarter of the College Year, ending November 30, 1915.

Number of lectures given on the prevention of disease and accident 56

Cases treated.

Contused, incised and lacerated wounds	68
Sprains and bruises	77
Infectious Diseases	160
Diseases of the Respiratory System	273
" " " Circulatory " 	15
" " " Nervous " 	42
" " " Digestive " 	92
" " " Liver	26
" " " Kidneys	14
" " " Blood	13
" " " Ductless Glands	14
" " " Ear	11
" " " Skin	62
" " " Eye and accidents to the eye	38
Fractures	5
Dislocations	3
Miscellaneous	58
Total number of treatments given	971

Of this number 122 were given emergency treatment and sent to other physicians.

Number of conferences held with students and advice only given472

Number of medical examinations made1008

(Assisted the first two weeks in the examination of Athletics by Dr. Eugene F. Campbell and State Board of Health Physicians.)

Number of students found with defective vision and advised to secure properly fitted glasses 228

Total number of visits to this department during this period 2451

PREVENTION IS GREATER THAN CURE. Medical Adviser.

DOCTOR WINGERT'S HEALTH CARDS

The Ohio State University
STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE
H. SHINDLE WINGERT, M. D., DIRECTOR

If You Would Be Healthful and Efficient
**KEEP YOUR HEAD UP,
SHOULDERS BACK
STRETCH YOUR NECK**

Try to Touch Some Imaginary Object
With the Top of Your Head

Make it a Habit to Keep the Back of your Neck Pressed
Against your Collar

WATCH THE RESULT.

The Ohio State University
H. SHINDLE WINGERT, M. D., DIRECTOR
STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

BLOW YOUR NOSE GENTLY

Be careful how you blow your nose when you have "cold" in the head. Especially when the secretions are thick and the nostrils are clogged with heavy tenacious mucus. Don't try to force it out by violent blowing—it's dangerous; and don't hold the nostrils shut while blowing, for this only forces the infection deeper into other parts of the head.

The great majority of "colds" would not last so long or be so severe or so complicated with violent headaches, sinus, and ear troubles if these suggestions were followed.

Spraying or snuffing solutions promiscuously into the nose is harmful.

CONSULT THE DIRECTOR ABOUT YOUR COLD

Copyright 1921 by H. Shindle Wingert

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN WOODWORTH WILCE, M. D.

Seldom in one life time is a man destined to gain local, state, and national recognition in two careers. Such was the accomplishment of Doctor John W. Wilce born May 12, 1888 in Rochester, New York.

He received his B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1910. After teaching and coaching at LaCrosse High School and at his Alma Mater, Doctor Wilce won fame in football as head coach of The Ohio State University Buckeyes from 1913 to 1928. Not only did he leave an enviable record as a coach but also had a lifetime membership in the American Football Coaches Association and was its first secretary-treasurer. He was elected to the Football Hall of Fame in 1954.

Doctor Wilce initiated and completed his medical studies while coaching football, receiving his Doctor of Medicine degree at The Ohio State University in 1919. He later did post-graduate work at Columbia and Harvard Universities and at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs in London, England. Doctor Wilce, specializing in internal medicine and cardiology, maintained an office for the private practice of medicine from 1929 until his terminal illness. However, his main interest was in student medicine and in research on the cardiac effects of athletic stress.

Doctor Wilce joined the staff of The Ohio State University Health Service in 1930 and was its Director from 1934 to 1958. During this period he served as President of the Ohio College Health Association in 1944, 1945 and 1946. He was Vice President of the American College Health Association in 1954. From 1944 to 1946 he was a representative of the American Medical Association on the National Physical Fitness Committee. He was a member of the Columbus and Franklin County Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and was a fellow and life member of the American College of Physicians. In 1958, at the American Medical Association meeting, Doctor Wilce exhibited a summarization of his twenty-seven year study of the cardiac effects of athletic stress in American athletes.

A life time dedicated to the promotion of leadership, sportsmanship, a healthy body and a healthy mind in young people terminated the 18th of May, 1963 when Doctor Wilce died at the age of 75 at his home in Westerville, Ohio.

THE FABULOUS LITTLE GREEN CARD

BILLFOLD INSERT FACTS REGARDING YOUR UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE

Tel. 293-2112

ELIGIBILITY: Full and part time Columbus campus students. Current FEE CARD MUST BE PRESENTED AT EACH VISIT.

CHARGES: Prepaid through university fees.

INSURANCE: NOT a requirement for services described. Participation encouraged (See Reverse).

PERIOD AND HOURS: First thru last day of classes each Quarter. Regular hours Mon.-Fri. 8-4:30, Sat. 8-11:30 A.M. Minimum noon hour coverage. Reduced service 5-9 P.M. (except Summer Quarter) for emergency cases and students whose work or academic load precludes visitation during regular hours.

OUTPATIENT CARE: Medicine, Surgery, Neuropsychiatry, and some associated specialties.

ADJUNCT SERVICES: EKG; BMR; Physiotherapy; Day Ward; and limited Laboratory, X-ray, and Medications.

COURTESY SERVICES: Storage and administration of Antigens.

Advisory Service on matters of Student Health Insurance. Tel. 293-6044. Penicillin, and Polio and Influenza Vaccines administered at minimum charge. (No Charge made to participants of Student Group Insurance). Loan of Crutches.

AFTER HOUR EMERGENCY SERVICE: University Hospital. A moderate charge is made by the hospital.

FRONT

PARTICIPATION IN

YOUR
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENT GROUP PLAN
OF
HOSPITAL - SURGICAL
MAJOR MEDICAL
ACCIDENTAL DEATH
ACCIDENTAL, PERMANENT DISABILITY
INSURANCE

IS RECOMMENDED.

PURPOSE: To supplement facilities of the University Health Service (See Reverse of Card)

A SOUND INVESTMENT BECAUSE IT:

1. Protects students, and their insured dependents on and off campus.
2. Lessens worry regarding hospital, medical and surgical bills.
3. Helps protect funds set aside for your education.
4. Enables proper medical care in any accredited hospital.
5. Is payable in addition to benefits that accrue from other policies.
6. Assures coverage as age removes student from scope of family plan.
7. Provides specified accidental death and accidental, permanent disability benefits.

COST PER QUARTER: Student \$2.00 *12.00*

DETAILS: Pamphlets available in Administration Building and Student Health Service.

MASTER POLICY SR 142168, PI-60466-B34.

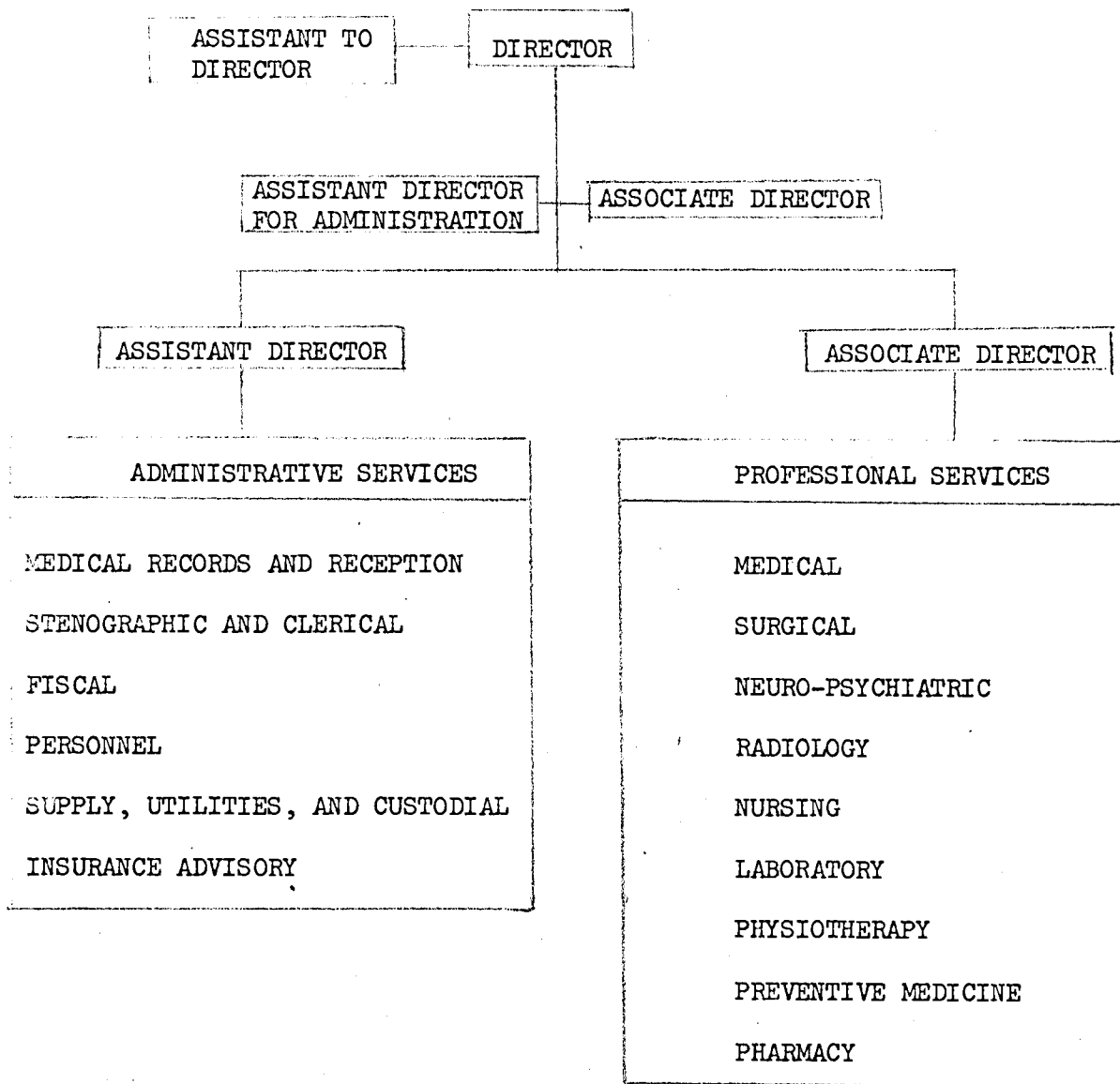
68-69 EDITION

BACK

APPENDIX B

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE

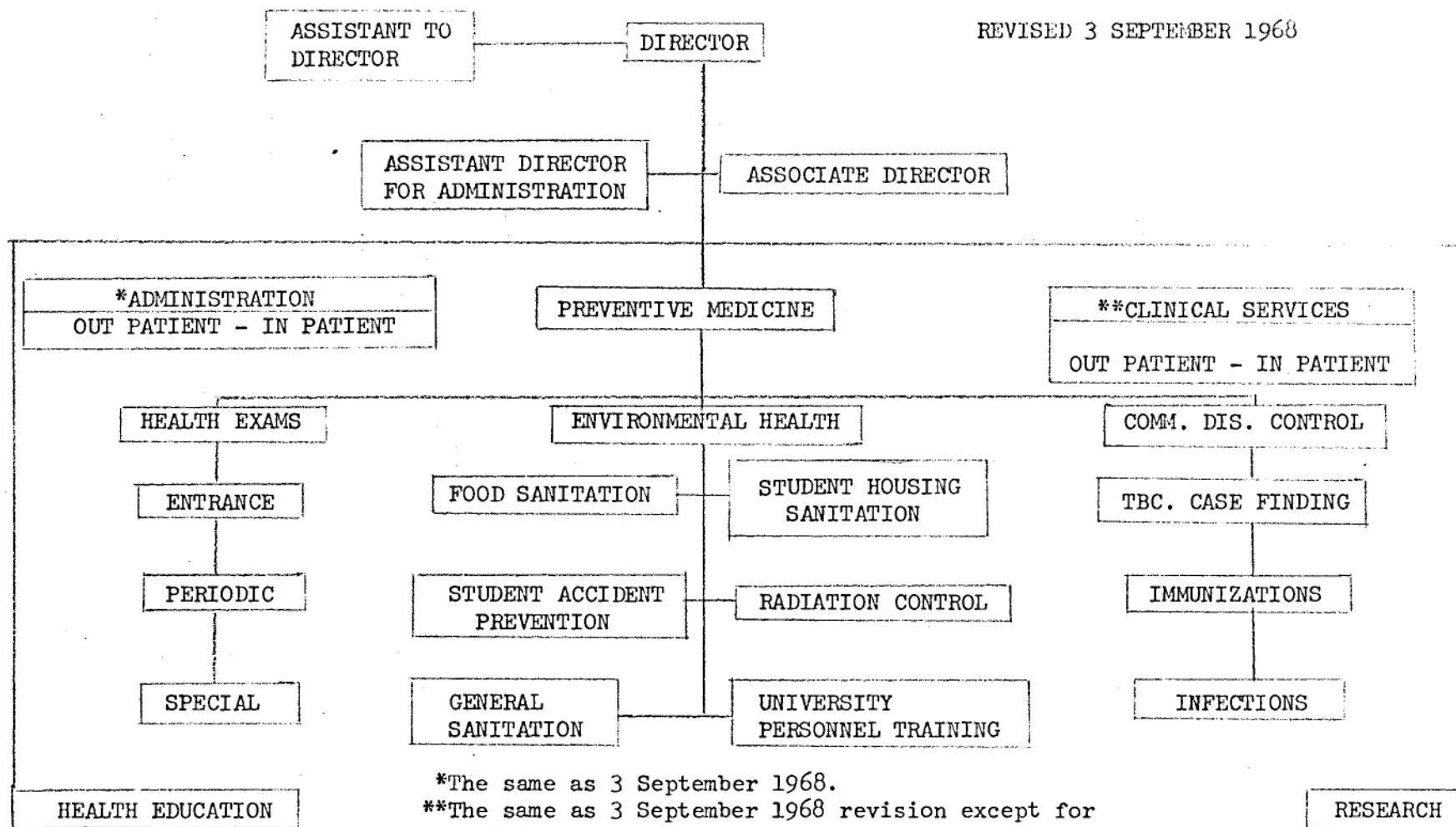
3 September 1968



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE

PROJECTED
YEAR 1960

REVISED 3 SEPTEMBER 1968



*The same as 3 September 1968.

**The same as 3 September 1968 revision except for addition of Dental Service and making Preventive Medicine a separate division.

UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE

FUNCTIONS

The objectives of the University Health Service are:

1. To protect, maintain, and improve the health of students, by:
 - a. Follow-up studies of entrance examination. (Examinations performed by the family physician).
 - b. Providing medical, surgical, and psychiatric care on an out patient basis.
 - c. Early diagnosis and control of communicable disease, in cooperation with other health agencies.
 - d. Emphasis on individual and group preventive medicine.
 - e. Individual health guidance and education through personal conferences.
 - f. Liaison with family physician, other physicians and health agencies.
2. To furnish special health examinations for certain groups and individuals, i.e., food handlers, special parking permits, pre-employment for Service Department group only, scholarships, and special student assignments.
3. To serve as the primary coordinating agency with university and college administration on problems involving student health.
4. To assist students in the preparation of hospitalization insurance claims.
5. To conduct research as related to student and university health problems and needs.

APPENDIX C

FIVE YEAR COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED CATEGORIES

	<u>1956-57</u>	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1958-59</u>	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
Enrollment*	28,455	28,565	29,153	29,090	31,535
Dispensary calls	37,447	40,926	44,820	49,065	57,690
Different students utilizing Health Service				8,854	14,243
Orientation visits	13,486	13,320	5,071	6,621	7,445
Physical Exams.	781	866	1,398	1,991	2,179
Laboratory Tests	6,163	7,361	9,023	10,505	18,796
Specialists con- sultations	3,285	4,619	4,191	4,419	6,937
Hospital Admissions (carrying O.S.U. Insurance)	382	624	499	518	552
Hospital Out-Pat. Service (carrying O.S.U. Insurance)	216	809	1,150	2,026	1,946
X-rays taken at Health Service	2,628	2,656	3,002	9,455	10,852
Physical Therapy Service	2,113	3,045	2,454	2,934	4,076
Inoculations and Injections	5,693	6,636	9,756	10,219	10,509
Mental Hygiene Section:					
Exams, inter- views and treatments	1,124	1,767	1,522	1,611	2,399

Note: This comparative study reveals that the utilization of the Health Service has a percentage increase far in excess of the percentage increase in enrollment. For the most part, this difference has been progressively larger in most activities.

The decrease in orientation visits in 1958-59 reflects the shortened orientation period which necessitated curtailment of desirable surveys conducted in previous years and limited Health Service visits to one per individual. In certain areas such as special physical examinations, X-ray service, and immunizations, the percentage increase in the work load was far below the desired level and was limited only by lack of space, personnel, and budget. The over-all trend indicates that the present facility is being taxed to capacity and is inadequate if the University Health Service is to keep pace with the growth of the university.

*Denotes number of different students registered.

FIVE YEAR COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED CATEGORIES

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
Enrollment*	34,200	37,150	38,723	41,793	45,766
Dispensary Calls	60,860	64,966	66,209	70,571	79,082
Different Students Utilizing Health Service**	14,126	17,190	17,672	18,636	21,175
Orientation Visits	7,633	8,178	8,037	9,819	10,789
Physical Examinations	2,029	2,080	1,200	2,028	2,074
Laboratory Tests	19,492	22,691	23,711	29,308	27,870
Specialists Consultations	8,049	8,147	9,486	10,580	9,901
Hospital Admissions (carrying O.S.U. Insurance)	629	654	745	729	887
Hospital Out-Patient Service (carrying O.S.U. Insurance)	1,390	1,703	1,445	1,894	2,371
X-Rays taken at Health Service	10,438	12,355	11,970	14,862	16,275
Physical Therapy Service	4,764	4,672	5,081	5,055	5,063
Inoculations and Injections	11,106	14,625	10,570	13,787	15,072
Mental Hygiene Sections: Examinations, Interviews and Treatments	2,797	2,569	2,976	2,519	2,650

Note: *Denotes different students registered for some period during the academic year. This includes all "drop outs", many of which occurred during the early part of each term and had no occasion to utilize the University Health Service.

**The percentage of total students utilizing the Health Service is 46.3. The average number of visits of students utilizing the Health Service is 3.7

FIVE YEAR COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED CATEGORIES

	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Enrollment*	41,793	45,766	46,440	47,447	50,302
Dispensary Calls	70,571	79,082	76,794	76,195	78,561
Different Students Utilizing Health Service**	18,636	21,175	20,465	22,011	22,058
Orientation Visits	9,819	10,789	9,707	10,919	12,088
Physical Examinations	2,028	2,074	1,832	1,849	2,074
Laboratory Tests	29,308	27,870	38,260	45,035	44,569
Specialists Con- sultations	10,580	9,901	11,945	12,098	10,805
Hospital Admissions (carrying O.S.U. Insurance)	729	887	866	817	817
Hospital Out-Patient Service (carrying O.S.U. Insurance)	1,894	2,371	2,187	2,598	2,408
X-Rays taken at Health Service	14,862	16,275	15,135	16,563	17,817
Physical Therapy Service	5,055	5,063	3,786	2,741	2,861
Inoculations and Injections	13,787	15,072	14,906	15,694	14,605
Mental Hygiene Section: Examinations, Interviews and Treatments	2,519	2,650	3,180	3,069	2,245

Note: *Denotes different students registered for some period during the academic year. This includes all "drop outs", many of which occurred during the early part of each term and had no occasion to utilize the University Health Service.

**The percentage of total students utilizing the Health Service is 43.85. The average number of visits of students utilizing the Health Service is 3.56.

Further comments on comparative statistics are made under respective section reports.

APPENDIX D

THE UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE STAFF 1968 - 1969

MEDICAL STAFF

A. Assigned (on contract)

Paul S. Fancher, M.D., Director	full time
Daniel J. Whitacre, M.D., General Medicine	full time
Charles J. Deishley, M.D., Otolaryngology	full time
George G. Stein, M.D., General Medicine	full time
Helen C. Sharp, M.D., General Medicine	full time
John B. Beyer, M.D.*, General Medicine	full time
Gertrude E. Alexander, M.D., Psychiatry	part time
Harry E. Guda, M.D., Psychiatry	part time
Frances Harding, M.D., General Medicine and Gynecology	part time
Emerson Hatcher, M.D., Internal Medicine	part time
William R. Morse, M.D.**, Psychiatry	part time
Henry Samuels, Ph.D., Clinical Psychology	part time
Ruth St. John, M.D., General Medicine and Endocrinology	part time

B. Attending Staff

Richard D. Carr, M.D., Dermatology
 Patrick Crawford, M.D., General Surgery
 William Dawdy, M.D.*, General Medicine
 James W. Gahman, M.D., Family Practice
 Richard M. Goodman, M.D., Internal Medicine
 Eugene W. Green, M.D., Neuro-Psychiatry
 Peter Gwynne, M.D., Psychiatry
 James F. Hamilton, M.D.*, Dermatology
 Robert J. Hansell, M.D., General Medicine and Ophthalmology
 H. Campbell Haynie, M.D., Internal Medicine
 Joyce N. Herrold, M.D., Internal Medicine
 Larry L. Hipp, M.D., General Medicine
 James R. Kauffman, M.D., General Surgery
 Linton L. Kulak, M.D., General Medicine
 Richard W. Lamprecht, M.D., Gynecology
 Leo P. Leonelli, M.D., General Medicine
 Robert Levine, M.D., Dermatology
 Alan Longert, M.D., Orthopedic Surgery
 H. Sherman Manuel, M.D., General Medicine
 James McCreary, M.D., Dermatology
 Charles J. McKittrick, M.D., Internal Medicine
 Stephen M. Moehlman, M.D.*, General Medicine

* Added during the year

** Resigned during the year

MEDICAL STAFF

B. Attending Staff (continued)

Sarah Munneley, M.D.*, General Medicine
 James J. Powers, M.D.*, Physical Medicine
 Alston M. Quillin, M.D.**, Dermatology
 Robert F. Rauch, M.D., General Surgery
 Henry D. Rocco, M.D.*, Orthopedic Surgery
 Douglas L. Smith, M.D., Allergy
 H. Spencer Turner, M.D., General Medicine
 Alvests Vecozols, M.D.**, Psychiatry
 Homer Williams, M.D., Dermatology
 James D. Woodburn, M.D., General Surgery
 Maurice L. Zox, M.D., General Surgery

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER

Roger D. Osborn, M.S.W.**

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Leonard C. Barney, M.H.A., Assistant Director for Administration
 Miss Margaret Cahill, Assistant to the Director

NURSING STAFF

Grace Walters, R.N., Chief Nurse
 Myrtle D. Castle, R.N.
 Lillian D. Dill, R.N.
 Nancy R. Draut, R.N.
 Hazel Kashner, R.N.***
 Juanita F. Keck, R.N.**
 Dolores Lucas, R.N.
 Deborah D. Lumley, R.N.
 Mary Jo Mayer, R.N.**
 Bertha Nye, R.N.
 Elizabeth Orders, R.N.
 Marietta Peters, R.N.
 Elsie Rees, R.N.
 Janet E. Schwamberger, R.N.*
 Diane Marie Schwede, R.N.*
 Kathleen Ann Sexton, R.N.*
 Elaine M. Shearer, R.N.**
 Marianne Simpson, R.N.*

* Added during the year

** Resigned during the year

*** Retired during the year

TECHNICAL STAFF

Mrs. Mary Archer, Radiologic Technologist Supervisor
 Mrs. Hazel Bridge, Medical Technologist
 Mr. Ross D. Martin, Medical Laboratory Supervisor
 Mrs. Carol J. Mullenix, Radiologic Technologist

PHYSICAL THERAPIST

Mr. Frank L. Martin*
 Mrs. Patsy S. Smellie**

SECRETARIAL STAFF

Mrs. Woma Jean Bolin
 Miss Kathryn Sue Cochran
 Miss Terry Lynn Collison*
 Mrs. Mildred E. Ekleberry
 Mrs. Mary Jane Fillinger* **
 Miss Carolyn Anne Jensen* **
 Miss Doreen Lynch* **
 Mrs. Marsha E. Marshall**
 Mrs. Anita Williamson

STUDENT ASSISTANTS

Ten full-time equivalent technical and clerical positions were filled from a roster of twenty-seven students.

SUPPLEMENTAL EVENING STAFFMedical (one Surgeon and one Internist each evening)

James Burkholder, M.D., Internal Medicine
 Burt Evans, M.D., General Surgery
 John Fisher, M.D., Internal Medicine
 Thomas Long, M.D., Internal Medicine
 John M. Rich, M.D., Internal Medicine
 Merritt Rudolph, M.D., Internal Medicine
 Neil Sherman, M.D., General Surgery
 James Stull, M.D., General Surgery
 Wayne Wilson, M.D., General Surgery

Nursing (one each evening)

Elaine K. Hitchcock, R.N.
 Elaine C. Smith, R.N.

* Added during the year
 ** Resigned during the year

Technical (one each evening)

Elaine Biegacz, M.T.
Barbara Erickman, M.T.
Gary L. Campbell, R.T.
Karen Hines, M.T.
Barbara Huffer, R.T.
Mary L. Mills, R.T.
Connie Ranck, R.T.

Clerical (one each evening)

Frank Hatcher
Helen Hatcher
William Hazlett
Lorraine Jensen
Susan Knasel

NOTE: 1. Specialties represented at University Health Service number 12. They are:

Internal Medicine
General Surgery
Orthopedic Surgery
Dermatology
Neurology
Psychiatry
Allergy
Physical Medicine
Gynecology
Otolaryngology
Endocrinology
Clinical Psychology

2. Full time equivalent of daytime physicians is 14.
3. Night coverage by physicians equals 1 full time equivalent.

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14. Letter from President Rightmire to Doctor Richard Kimpton, August 21, 1926.
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16. Communication to President Rightmire from Doctor Richard Kimpton, April 14, 1927.

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22. Letter to President Rightmire containing report of the Committee appointed to make recommendations on Health Service Functions, July 2, 1928.
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38. Letter from President Novice Fawcett to Dean William S. Guthrie, March 17, 1958.
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51. Abbreviated Statement of Mission, September 16, 1968.
52. Letter dated January 6, 1946 from Henry Wilson, Jr., M. D. to Charles Doan, Dean of the School of Medicine.
53. History of the Ohio College Health Association, 1925-59, by Ruth Dutton, R.N.